EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

This little Pamphlet is written with a view to enlighten the toiling families of England, and others who may anticipate Emigration to Canada in the Spring of 1875, and to those who have the desire to settle on land. The writer, who has had great experience in clearing land in Ontario, Canada, will endeavour to show, in as brief a space as possible, what poor families may do for themselves by emigrating to Canada, in about four years. For instance—four families, tolerably well clothed, and landing without a shilling at Quebec, on May 1st, 1875, each family consisting of man, wife, and four children, with health, strength, and willing hearts, and by combining together, may realize the following results by November 1st, 1878.:—Each family the owners of 200 acres of land, with comfortable shanty, $150 in cash, 34 bushels of wheat, 12½ do. peas, 50 do. potatoes, 300 do. turnips, 1 cow, 1 calf, pigs and poultry; and 1 yoke of oxen, 1 waggon and set of tools between them, 25 acres cleared on each farm lot, 12½ acres sown wheat, 5 of clover and grass, and 7½ acres suitable for any other agricultural purpose.

February 2nd, 1875. J. W. DOWN.

What Combination will do for Emigrants to Canada is shown in the following pages.

To all those possessing health, strength, and willing hearts, success is certain, and failure impossible. To show how this can be accomplished I will take for example four families, and each family consisting of man, wife, and four children, aged from six to fourteen years—half boys and half girls. Having determined to Emigrate to Canada, they should also make up their mind to keep together almost as one family, for about four years. They should get an assisted passage to Quebec, and on landing, say May 1st, 1875, they should see the Ontario agent at that port, who is always at hand, on the the arrival of every steamer or sailing ship, who will send them to any part of Ontario free, and give them an order for provisions to last them whilst travelling—all free of charge. Emigrants should ascertain from him where he could send them, that they may all get good employment close together. On gaining the requisite information they should go on by first train to destination, and engage themselves with the farmers for at least 12 months, or 16 months, if possible—this would bring them into September, 1876, they would then have saved with economy and industry $200—each family. They would therefore possess capital amounting to $800, and by this time they would have learned the customs and working of the country. The men would then be in a position to go off to the Free Grant District, and take up 200 acres of land for each family, and thus be enabled to live in close proximity to each other. Suitable sites for the erection of four shanties should be selected; and with the assistance of the settlers, who are always ready to lend a helping hand, the whole party may be settled in their new homes by the 1st of October. The eldest branches—say two boys and one girl—may remain in service another year, and that would be a great advantage as they could earn, irrespective of board and lodgings, $200 at least. Now, I allow about $100 for moving the families, &c., $400 for a stock of provisions, implements, &c.—necessaries which they would require. It would be an advantage to take a few fowls from the old settlement, which the farmers would readily supply gratis to those whom they had employed.

Now, being owners of land to the extent of 200 acres, with $300 in cash, and having settled in their new homes they should set to work and underbrush 40 acres, 10 acres on each farm, and this they could do in ten days with the help of the children, and do it well. Underbrushing means cutting out all the small brushwood and young trees and piling it in heaps, and cutting up in log lengths, say of 14 feet long, all old and fallen timber. This being done nothing but the large and heavy timber remains. Spend a few days in closing the shanties and cutting firewood for the winter, which will take until about 1st of November; then commence chopping down the large trees; fell the heavy timber first and throw it as it will lie on the ground, and throw all the tree tops as much together as possible, the larger the heaps the better; cut the limbs well off from the trunks of the trees, and cut up well all the medium and short trees into log lengths of about 14 feet. By strict perseverance the whole would be well chopped by 1st March, 1877. The men should now prepare for making some sugar—enough to last them for the coming year. The method of making it they would have learned in the old settlement. Having passed some days in cutting wood, &c., the women and children could do the rest. By the time April commences, the men could hire themselves out for a month at $16 each with board—in all $64. They should now buy a yoke of oxen with yoke and chains, two cows and calves, which may probably cost $150. This expenditure would reduce the cash to $214. Buy four pigs for breeding purposes, which will cost $8—cash thus reduced to $206. The oxen, cows, and pigs, will find an abundance of food in the bush during the summer. Set fire to, and burn five acres of the chopping, or fallow, as it is called in Canada. This may easily be accomplished by the first of June. Buy twenty bushels of potatoes, and a drag harrow, and two pounds of turnip seed, say at cost of $15—cash reduced to $191. Now the women and children may plant the potatoes, and the boys may drag in the turnip seed, whilst the men are "firing" and burning off the other 35 acres; they may get a few other seeds as well, and plant say $5 worth, which can be done by the women, in a garden, for summer use,—reducing cash to $186. The brush being burnt on the 35 acres, the men should go through the whole fallow with axes and crop cut, saw, and cut all rail timber into log lengths of 11 or 12 feet, ready to split into rails; they may then go to the nearest store and get about $100 worth of provisions and little things which they may want—cash reduced to $86. Now the men should go into logging, and log up the whole into heaps, leaving the rail timber lying all over the fallow, and by the first of August it should be burnt off and the rail timber cleared. Now the four men should hire out for a month and half, also the two eldest children at home. They would earn in the month and half say $150 and their board—cash increased to $236. The children now come home from the old settlements, and after paying their fare and spending $20 in clothing, &c., bring $160—thus increasing the cash to $396—food for oxen whilst logging $20—cash reduced $376; buy 53 bushels of seed wheat, which cost say $60, and a few pounds of grass and clover seed so as to crop five acres on the lot belonging to each family—cost say $10—cash now reduced to $306. Three of the men and the boys should commence splitting rails whilst the other men must be sowing the wheat and seed, and dragging it in with the oxen. The reader

will understand that the land requires no ploughing—nothing but dragging, thus by the first week in October all the wheat and seed could be sown and fenced; this could be done during the first year, and the four families would possess capital in cash of $306, one yoke of oxen, two cows and calves, 4 hogs, lot of fowls, and five acres of turnips and potatoes ready for taking up and putting by for winter use, and 35 acres of wheat sown and fenced. Some of the men must now set to work and put up a log stable for the oxen and cows, and get up the potatoes and turnips. They must also get say two tons of hay or a few loads of straw at a cost of about $20—cash reduced to $286. The oxen, cows, &c., will do with very little hay or straw with plenty of turnips, and they will eat a deal of the small browse wood from the tree lops, in the chopping during the winter. Now this year having more help, set to work and underbrush 60 acres, 15 acres on each lot, this done well would bring the middle of Nov., go to the nearest store and lay out say $250 in provisions, clothing, &c.—reducing the cash to $31, chop a lot of logs for firewood and gather enough for each shanty, to last a year, and all should stick to work chopping the 60 acres. The men may with the two eldest boys, steadily work at the chopping lots, and leave the lads to chop the firewood and feed the cattle, &c., and by the 1st of April the task will be done. Three of the men and the two eldest lads could now hire themselves out again for a month, and earn at least $72 with their board—cash now increased to $108. Buy two more cows and calves which may cost $40—cash reduced to $68. Men that remain at home, should buy two bushels of peas and five bushels of spring wheat, price $6—cash reduced to $36; and in April the women and lads should make enough sugar to last another year, and the beautiful month of May again comes round. The two eldest lads could hire themselves out for six months, and the two eldest girls would thus earn by the 1st of Nov. $180 at the least. The men should now do as last year, burn off five acres of the chopping for turnips, which being accomplished, brings 1st of June. This year they have seed potatoes, only wanting turnip seed, say $1 worth—reducing the cash to $33. Now, the four cows will make more butter than is wanted. I allow the cows and the $33 to keep the families until harvest. Let the lads plant the potatoes and drag in the turnips whilst the men are burning off the 55 acres of fallow or chopping, and getting it ready for logging. Now they must get to work and log the whole of it up and burn it off leaving the rail timber which lies over the fallow; and by this time the month of August commences. They now require two cradles, two rakes, four pitch forks, and an ox waggon to harvest in the wheat, which is come to maturity and ready for cutting. The waggon costs $100, the other tools $12; draw this amount on the boys' wages, or get them on credit and pay after the crop is sold. Gather in the 35 acres of winter wheat, three acres of spring do., and two acres of peas, this brings on Sept. again, and when harvested in get a machine and thresh all out. $10 worth of lumber will be required to fix the stables up so as to form a temporary grainery to hold the grain; and after it is threshed there may be a fair average crop of 25 bushels to the acre—this would be a small crop from new land. You would thus have 815 bushels of wheat and 50 bushels of peas. Now get to work and sow and fence the 55 acres of wheat on the new fallow just burned off, which takes 83 bushels of seed, as 1½ bushels to the acre is the quantity usually

sown,—you would then have 732 bushels of wheat left, and as October sets in, get up the potatoes and turnips. Say you have an average crop of all the produce,—turnips, three acres, 420 bushels to the acre, 1,260 bushels; potatoes, one acre producing 250 bushels, say 50 bushels being dug for use previously, 200 bushels would be left. Now get to work and put up a log stable on each lot, and the turnips and potatoes being equally divided and drawn home, the month of Nov. in the year 1878 sets in. The children's earnings for six months would be $180, which would pay for the waggon, tools, lumber, threshing the grain, and any other little expenses which may accrue. The children returning to their respective homes the family circle would be complete. They may divide, and would stand thus, after the wheat is sold. Say they sell 600 bushels of wheat for $600, this would give $150 cash to each family, 200 acres of land, with a comfortable shanty, 34 bushels of wheat, 12½ bushels of peas, 50 bushels of potatoes, over 300 bushels of turnips, one cow and calf, pigs, and poultry; and the parties would also possess for mutual use, one yoke of oxen, waggon, and tools. The families may now divide themselves into sections, and it would be advisable to plant fruit trees, &c., on their respective farms.

I would advise new settlers to avoid credit as much as possible—never get into debt—and by industry, economy, and a determination to succeed, the road to independence and affluence would thus be secured for themselves and children; and by following out the policy of combination, they may raise themselves to useful and respected members of society. It would be advisable, however, to help one another as neighbours and friends, not forgetting that co-operation would bind their individual interests in closer unity. By following out the above precepts, which have been done in scores of instances, and may be done again, as the country is now opened up better with railroads, &c., emigrants may enjoy perfect immunity from domestic difficulties incident to the English Agriculturist, and the Canadian Government offers like inducements to thousands of the toiling classes of England.

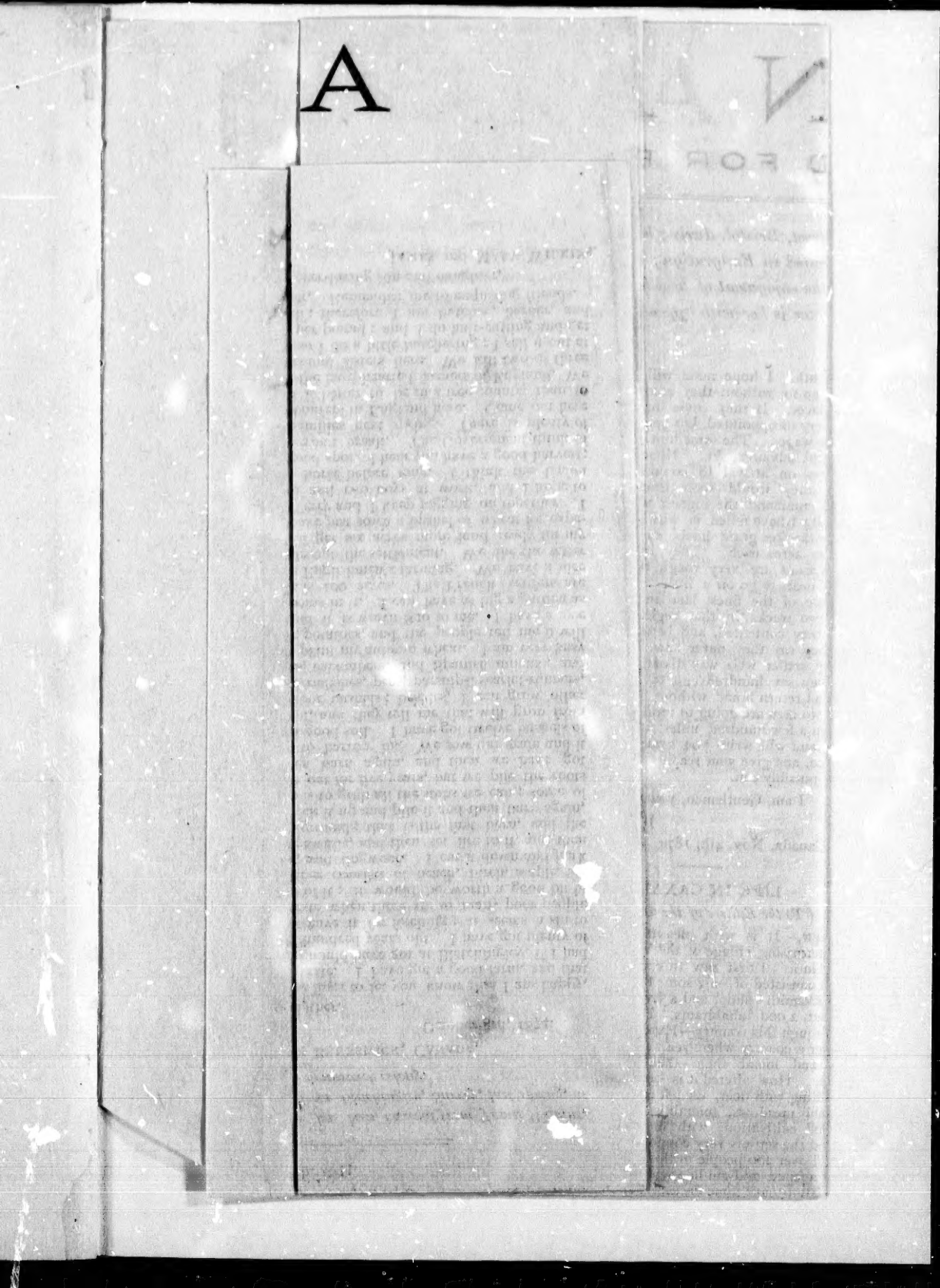
It is possible for any number of families to combine; and if they only have a firm determination and work unitedly, may accomplish, within the period I have mentioned, viz., from the Spring of this year to 1878, more achievements than my suggestions allow.

In conclusion, I may say it must be obvious to the thoughtful or casual reader, that if it is possible for a poor man landing in Canada, *without a shilling*, thus to elevate himself and his family to comfortable positions in so short a space of time, the small farmer with a capital of about £500 would be enabled to render his position the most lucrative and independent. Hundreds of young farmers in England, who have a capital of about £400 or £500, can scarcely subsist; and with a wife and family they have often to drag out a miserable existence. I say to such men—to men of industry and physical calibre—cheer up your spirits and cross the Atlantic! It is only 10 days' journey to Quebec. Go to Canada and stand by the Old Flag. Be united—and as years roll on the sons of Britannia will build up another and greater England in the Dominion of Canada.

J. W. DOWN,

General Emigration Agent, Victoria Street, Bristol,

Of whom Assisted Passages may be obtained at all times.



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The following Letters, written by Mr. J. W. Down, of Victoria Street, B
"Bristol Observer," may be of special import to persons interested in
&c., it will be obvious that whilst Canada imparts facilities for the enjo
capital which may well vie with the commercial world. A Letter is
Canada through Mr. Down's Agency.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

(To the Editors of the Observer.)

Gentlemen,—I take the liberty of addressing you from this city, and as I am making a tour of the Canadian province will, with your kind permission, do so weekly whilst in the country. Your readers are no doubt well aware I left Liverpool on Thursday, October 15th, by the Allan Royal mail steamer, with a large number of female domestics, for Ontario. We had some terrific weather for a few days, and head winds the whole passage; but the good ship Sarmatian reached Quebec on Monday last, all well. On arrival we were met by the Ontario and Dominion agents. All were provided with a free pass to their destination. My party were supplied with 20 dollars' worth of provisions, to last them in the train, free of cost, by the Ontario agent. On their arrival at a position near Montreal, at about 10 p.m., the agent met them and supplied them with a good substantial supper at the refreshment rooms. Then on their arrival at Prescott Junction 50 miles from this, we were met by Mr. William J. Wills, Dominion agent at this city, who gave all a good breakfast, and afterwards accompanied us to our journey's end. On our arrival here all were taken to an Hotel, where they will be made comfortable. Situations are obtained on very satisfactory terms, but the exact wages they are to get I do not yet know, but will state full particulars in my next. All the girls will be placed in their new homes to-morrow. Had I had three times the number, I should have had no trouble in getting them places. The demand for servants is enormous. Ladies come on board the steamer at Quebec, and others meet the train at various places—all wanting to engage girls. On coming up the country I was astonished to see the great improvements made both in cultivation and buildings since my last visit six years ago. I have already seen some parties who came to this country through me, who are perfectly satisfied with the change they have made, and so far I have heard no complaints. I am going up through the country on purpose to get more personal information of the country, and will put myself as much as I possibly can in the right quarter to obtain good, sound information, and will write a truthful account of the same, let it be black or white. So far as I can see at present, I must say it looks very promising to intending emigrants of certain classes. On such I will express myself more fully hereafter.

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ELD FOR EMIGRATION.

Victoria Street, Bristol, during his recent visit to the Dominion of Canada, and which have appeared in the sons interested in Emigration; and as they contain incontrovertible facts relative to the country, soil, wages, lities for the enjoyment of health, freedom, and happiness, it also affords advantages for the accumulation of ld. A Letter is herewith appended from Mr. J. Wilkins, one of a number of Emigrants, who have gone to

llars per month. I hope none will come out who have t friends to go to, without they are willing to take such ages and places. If they come out with different ideas ey will be very disappointed, but good servants soon get on d get better wages. The same hint would also apply to e agricultural labourer, &c. None must expect to get e top wages on arrival to commence with, but with rseverance they would soon learn the ways of the untry, and command the highest wages. Since I have en in this city I have fallen in with two young men just turned from the free grant lands, in Muskoka, who have ken up 200 acres each. They informed me that the nds in the front are very rough and stony, but those ho have the heart to go on a little further into the forest ill find some of the finest land in the country. They ve spent two weeks in that region, and say the new ttlers are very contented, and better crops of potatoes, ts, &c., they say they never saw. They also say they ver saw any settler who was dissatisfied, and wished to ave, but they say hundreds go to this district and get ightened, and return home without seeing the country at l. These two men are going to return and settle at once. am going on a few hundred miles further west up in the w country, and will write you again from the county of arn or Bruce, and give your readers as true an account of e west as I possibly can.

I am, Gentlemen, yours truly,

JOHN W. DOWN.

Toronto, Canada, Nov. 4th, 1874.

LIFE IN CANADA.

(To the Editors of the Observer.)

GENTLEMEN,—It is with pleasure I address you from is little enterprising village of the West, over 1,000 miles om the Atlantic. I first saw this village about 17 years go; it then consisted of only some two or three shops, a vern, a blacksmith's shop, and a few scattering houses; it ow has about 2,000 inhabitants. I have spent five days avelling through this country—Huron and part of Bruce, nd been over a country where years ago I used to hunt the ild deer, and found them then in this wild forest abundance. How altered it is now, instead of a wild rest abounding with deer, &c., it consists now of beautiful rnfields and meadows, tolerably well stocked, and in a ish state of cultivation, with fine buildings and young

good wages at this late season of the year. In all parts of the country the demand for servants (female domestic) is enormous. As a rule, general servants' wages are from six to nine dollars per month to commence with, board, &c., all found. Too many of that class cannot come to this country.

Since I wrote you last I have visited a district near Toronto where there are a lot of old homesteads for sale, and ascertained the reason they were for disposal, which I find satisfactory, and can, with confidence recommend any person who has a notion of farming, and who possess a small capital, to these lands, where they can buy a good 100-acre farm, in a high state of cultivation, with good brick house, barn, and out-buildings, with a bearing orchard, for 4,000 dollars; terms, half cash, balance by yearly instalments. In many cases less than half cash may be paid down. These lands are close to market and railway station, and the land as good as any in England. The taxes on such a farm as the above would not exceed £5 sterling per year. I have seen hundreds of emigrants from all parts of England, who have lived in Canada from 30 years down to two months, and, strange to say, all are satisfied. Not a complaint have I heard, or have I seen a man wanting employment who wanted work; but, on the contrary, I have seen many wanting hands.

As I am returning to England by this week's steamer, I shall at once publish a general report, and give general and practical hints, and I trust all intending emigrants will read it before they make up their minds to leave England. When all make themselves familiar with its contents and come to Canada we shall hear no complaint from this glorious colony. To show you the feeling of emigrants I give you a copy of a form I had printed, and is signed now by over 1,000 Englishmen. Not one person I have shown it to but signed it without hesitation:—

[COPY.]

"We, the undersigned emigrants of Canada, are perfectly satisfied with the country, and can with great confidence recommend Canada as a field for emigration to the working classes of Great Britain. Below we give our present address in Canada, and when in England."

This ought to satisfy any right-thinking man or woman that Canada is a good country. One thing I shall always feel grateful to the people of Canada for the way they have treated me on this tour. I have met with the kindest of treatment from all, rich and poor

...may it looks very promising to intending emigrants of certain classes. On such I will express myself more fully hereafter.

By giving this letter space in your valuable paper you will greatly oblige, yours respectfully,

JOHN W. DOWN,
(Of Victoria Street, Bristol.)

Ottawa, Ontario, Oct. 28th, 1374.

EMIGRATION TO CANADA.

(To the Editors of the Observer.)

GENTLEMEN—According to promise I address you from this City. I left Ottawa on Friday last, after seeing all emigrants settled in good places; the girls are to get from six dollars to nine dollars per month, and all found. I could have placed 500 more without trouble. Men are getting from 10 to 16 dollars per month, with board, &c., and I do not know of an emigrant not employed. In travelling on the train, I fell in with some farmers from the county of Prince Edward, and being determined to gain information got into conversation with them. Their cries were unanimous for labour. One farmer said he could place 200 good working men in that county at 16 dollars per month, with board and lodgings. I have not seen a single man yet looking for employment, and have not heard of a single complaint. I have visited many families from old Bristol and neighbourhood who have been here through my agency. Amongst them I would mention Mr. Fredk. Howell, late of Totterdown, who has not been here more than a year. Mrs. Howell told me she only wished they had come years ago. She says she would not live in England again on any account. She says her husband can now bring home twenty dollars a week, and living is much cheaper, she says, although last winter her husband was unable to work through illness and hard weather for three months, still they wanted for nothing, and never lived better in their lives. Their son who came out a little while before them, and sent for his family since, is also doing well, and is now keeping a shop. Many others I could mention who tell the same story, and agree that this is a better country than England for a working man, and would advise such to come; but those who do not like work had better give Canada a wide berth. It is astonishing the growth of this city since my last visit; I could not have believed it, in fact could hardly believe it was the same city. Only fancy of 2,000 houses being built this year, which number I am told has actually been built since last spring, and are mostly completed. Mr. Donaldson, the Dominion agent here, says he will guarantee to place 1,000 men and 500 female servants next spring, say early in April, at good wages, in one week, in this district alone. So any who wish to emigrate have nothing to fear. I can plainly see that there is a better chance for a working man now here than there ever was. I wish it to be distinctly understood that such as clerks, professional men, shop assistants, &c., had better never come to this country, as I can plainly see they are not wanted. What are wanted, and are sure to succeed and do well, are farming labourers, farm hands, and good working mechanics; any number of such men cannot fail. Female servants are wanted, and in greater demand, if possible, than men; wages range from 6 dols. up to 20 dols. per month, in all cases with board and lodging. But all who wish to emigrate must on arrival expect to take a place as a general servant to commence with, at from six to nine

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est abounding with deer, &c., it consists now of beautiful nfields and meadows, tolerably well stoeked, and in a h state of cultivation, with fine buildings and young hards, and the settlers very comfortable and well satisfied. ave found over 200 people in this country who emigrated ough my agency, and am happy to be able to say not one nplains. Many have done exceedingly well. The one great I continually hear is we want more help. Men cannot be for money. Hundreds of farm hands could find od employment in this country, even at this season of the r no working man need fear employment anywhere in s part. The weather since I have been in this colony has en delightful, no rain, no frost or snow, but a continuation fine open mild weather, the sun shining as brightly as on summer's day.

I have now travelled several hundreds of miles through e country, have been amongst all classes, from the squire the poorest labourer, and I have not seen a man out of ployment who wants work, and willing to give a fair day's rk for a fair day's wages. But, on the other hand, I am ntinually getting farmers asking me to send them men. One an has just called and wished me to send him a man from oronto next week, should there be one to spare out of the mber which has just arived by the Polynesian. Wages 12 llars per month, with board and lodgings all the winter. rvant girls, general servants, are wanted greatly everywhere go. I find I can place without difficulty 5,000 people in ntario next spring, and guarantee to give satisfaction to any asonable man or woman who may place themselves in my nds. I am arranging with farmers, &c., and intend coming t again early in the spring with any number who may put emselves in my care. Canada, as a country, is greatly misresented in England. With some the very mention of anada brings up visions of eternal snows, or of a Russian nter, of interminable and useless forests, of inaccessible d worthless territory, and of a people far behind in the arch of civilization, if, indeed, they have even started from a ate of barbarism.

Canada need only to be known to be highly appreciated, be even sought as a residence by those who love refinement society, beauty in scenery, healthfulness in the atmosphere, d even luxury in life. Rightly understood it will be felt as f importance by the man of commerce, it will be viewed as a eld of operation by the enterprising, the political economist ill regard it as affording a fine and profitable study, while the philanthropist it will present a scene of prosperity, orality, security, and contentment, combined with progress nequalled in the world of the present, and even in the istory of the past.

To-morrow I commence to retrace my steps towards oronto, through a different route to which I came, and ill write you once more next week from Ontario. I intend ailing for England from Quebec by the Royal Mail steamer olynesian on Saturday, the 21st.

I am, Gentlemen, Yours, &c.,

J. W. Down.

Clinton, Ontario, Nov. 11, 1874.

LIFE IN CANADA.

(To the Editors of the Observer.)

Gentlemen,—I once more address you from Canada. I ave now travelled over 2,000 miles of Canadian country, and ave made inquiries as to labourers required at all points, and nd that hundreds of good men could get employment at feel grateful to the people of Canada for the way they have treated me on this tour. I have met with the kindest of treatment from all, rich and poor.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours respectfully,

JOHN W. DOWN, of Victoria Street, Bristol.

Montreal, Nov. 18th, 1874.

The following Letter has been received from James Wilkins, who went out from Bletchingley, Surrey, last spring, as one of the New Brunswick colony.

New Brunswick, Canada,

October 3rd, 1874.

Dear Father and Mother,

I now write a few lines to let you know that I am happy, and getting on first-rate. I have got a good farm, and that is more than I ever should have got at Bletchingley, if I had worked till I was a hundred years old. I have got plenty of wood, and you can have it for fetching; it seems a sin to burn so much in waste when there are so many poor people that would be glad of it; it would be worth a good bit in England. My timber consists of beach, birch, maple, fir, spruce, pine, cedar, and dogwood. I cut it down and junk it up and let it lay awhile, and then set fire to it, and then that runs over the ground; that is the first burn, and the second burn is to pick it up and pile it and then burn again, and the third burn is to grub all the stubs we can; some of them will not come out for five years, but we pile the roots up again and then burn again, and then we have got a nice lot of ashes to harrow in. We sow our grain and it grows well, for it is good soil. I have got twelve bushels of potatoes planted out, and they tell me that will grow from twenty to twenty-four bushels; besides, I can grow other little things, such as radishes, peas, parsnips, scarlet-runners, bushloans, pumkins, cucumbers, and Spanish onions; and now I am going to plant my autumn wheat. I am very busy making a cellar for potatoes, and the people tell me it will hold 100 barrels, and it is worth $20 to me. I have a nice house with four rooms in it. I can have as big a garden as I like. My farm is 100 acres. The French settlers are quite beat with the Englishmen's farming. We have a nice road being made through the settlement. We like the water very much. I shall get six acres more land ready for my spring crops. I have just sown a bushel of wheat for experience. Thomas Terry and I keep jogging on together. I have got four men and two boys at work, and I hope to have a cow and a horse before long. I think the Union has put us into a good spot. I hear you have a good harvest; I hope the farmers won't break. The Government think of having fifty more families next spring. There is plenty of room for all the labourers in England here. Come out here and be farmers; it is better to be in a free country than to be bound down by the hard-hearted farmers of England. We are all like brothers and sisters here. We kill two or three sheep every week, so I do a little butchering; I sell it out at five and six cents. per pound; and I do hair-cutting and get five cents. for each; therefore I am butcher, barber, and sometimes carpenter. Remember me to enquiring friends.

From your ever-loving son and daughter,

James and Mary Wilkins.

Jefferies, Canynge Buildings, Bristol.